# VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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## *Occasional* THOUGHTS *on* JURIES.

IT is the Duty of a *Jury* to pay ſtrict Regard to their *Oaths* and *Conſciences*, and never to be *biaſſed* in the leaſt by any *Judges* before whom a ſuppoſed Offender ſhall be tried.

A *Jury* are the only Judges of the Offence laid to the Charge of the Defendant, and they ſwear "*to well and truly try and true Deliverance make.*" The Duty of a *Judge* before whom any ſuppoſed Offender ſhall be tried is only to tell a *Jury what the Law is, not to give it*, and to ſum up the Evidence in a fair and impartial Manner, *not to biaſs a Jury, by giving them his Opinion of the Matter*; for a *Jury* are the *ſole Judges* whether a Defendant be, or be not, guilty of the Offences laid to his Charge.

It is the Duty of a Judge to be *impartial*; but if he leans at all, it ſhould ever be towards the Side of the Party accuſed of a Crime, for whom the Law looks on a Judge as a Kind of Counſel: For which Reaſon, whenever a Jury ſhall perceive any *Judge*, upon a Trial, deſirous of having a *Defendant found guilty* of the Offence charged upon him, it is the undoubted Duty of ſuch a Jury to be the more cautious of believing what ſuch a Judge ſhall ſay, and of agreeing with him in Opinion; becauſe, by ſhowing a Deſire of having the accuſed Perſon found guilty, he ſwerves from his Duty, and proves himſelf to be *a partial and wicked Judge*. And whenever the Trial of any ſuppoſed Offender ſhall, by the undue Influence of Power, be brought before a *Jury not choſen in the Neighbourhood*, according to the uſual Courſe of the Law, where the ſuppoſed Offence was committed, it is the manifeſt Duty of *ſuch a Jury to be extremely cautious of finding the Offender guilty of the Offence*; becauſe they have ſufficient Reaſon to ſuſpect, by ſuch Alteration of the Courſe of Juſtice, that they have been pitched upon to be made *the Inſtruments of Oppreſſion*. And of this they may be the more ſure, when they find that *enormous Damages* have been laid for ſuch a *ſuppoſed trifling Offence* as hath not done, nor could do, the *Plaintiff any Damage at all*. In ſuch a Caſe, indeed, a Jury cannot err in *bringing in a Verdict for the Defendant*; as they ſhould always remember, that Juries were inſtituted to *guard their Fellow Subjects from every Kind of Oppreſſion*.

## LONDON, *May* 21.

LETTERS from Madrid ſay that the Flota, which is now almoſt ready to ſail for New Spain, will be convoyed thither by ſix Spaniſh Ships of War, which are equipping for that Purpoſe with all Speed at Cadiz.

*Extract of a Letter from* Gibraltar, *April* 25.

"Orders have juſt arrived here, over Land from London, for building ſome additional Forts, Outworks, &c. eſpecially towards the Side of Old Spain, and to repair and ſtrengthen all the Fortifications in general; likewiſe to pay the utmoſt Regard and Attention to the Diſcipline of the Soldiers, &c. in Garriſon. The Preparations now making at Sea by the Moors, Algerines, and the other States of Barbary, are proſecuted with the utmoſt Aſſiduity, and in a ſhort Time the whole Squadrons will be fit for Service. Two Shocks of an Earthquake were felt here a few Days ago."

Wedneſday a French Ship, laden with Cotton and Silks, was ſeiſed at Rotherhithe, and the Cargo brought to the Cuſtomhouſe.

Tueſday Evening nine Women, one dreſſed in the Uniform of a Captain of a Man of War, another like a Lieutenant, and the other ſeven in thoſe of Sailors, with Cockades, &c. went about this City as a Preſs Gang, and frightened ſeveral young Fellows, who ran from them; but at length the pretended Lieutenant was taken into Cuſtody and carried before Alderman Trecothick, at Guildhall, when, on her declaring that their appearing in that Manner was only to ſee how many young Fellows they could frighten, which were many, but not with any bad Deſign, and promiſing not to be guilty of the like for the future, ſhe was diſmiſſed with a Reprimand.

*May* 25. Yeſterday came on in the Court of King's Bench a Trial on an Action of Damage, laid by one Tradeſman againſt another, on the following Facts. A Perſon who had lodged in the Plaintiff's Houſe having dropped an Apron, by Accident into the Defendant's Yard, the Plaintiff's Wife went to fetch it away, but a large Dog, who was chained in the Yard, flew on the Woman and tore and mangled her Arm in a moſt ſhocking Manner; but it appearing that the Yard was no Thoroughfare, and that the Dog was chained and pinned down, the Chief Juſtice recommended to withdraw a Juror, and allow ſome ſmall Matter to the Plaintiff, on Account of the unhappy Circumſtances, which was agreed to.

It is ſaid that the Dutcheſs of Glouceſter being with Child, and near her Time of lying in, this Circumſtance has occaſioned ſo much Alarm and Uneaſineſs that a Commiſſion was directed to inquire into the Validity of the Marriage. The Perſons appointed were the Lord Chancellor, the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, and the Biſhop of London. They have reported the Marriage legal, and that the Duke of Cumberland's Marriage is ſo likewiſe.

By Letters received the laſt Mails by the Merchants, War ſeems to be nearer than is generally imagined. It was rumoured yeſterday on Change that the Spaniards are going to attack the Portugueſe, and that we are to ſend ſix Ships of the Line up the Tagus.

The Houſe of Bourbon has, it is ſaid, openly declared its Reſolution of taking no Part in the Affairs of the North.

*Extract of a Letter from* China, *Auguſt* 20, 1772.

"We have had the moſt violent Tiffoon (or Hurricane) here, which began in the Morning, laſted twelve Hours, and deſtroyed an incredible Number of Chineſe in Canton River; but we have not heard of any of the Engliſh Ships meeting with any Damage, except the London, which only had her Mainmaſt carried away."

At a Meeting held a few Days ago by the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor of London, and the other Truſtees appointed by the Will of the late Samuel Wilſon, of Hatton Garden, Eſquire, for lending out his twenty Thouſand Pounds Legacy to young Men who have been ſet up one Year, or not more than two Years, in ſome Trade or Manufacture, &c. Application was made by two young Men, Hair Dreſſers, to be Partakers of the ſaid Loan, whoſe Petitions were rejected; his Lordſhip, and the reſt of the Truſtees, being of Opinion that the ſaid Occupation was not fit for young Men to follow, and were perſuaded the Teſtator never deſigned his Money ſhould be lent to promote ſo pitiful and unmanly an Employment, which did not ſeem to require a Capital of above five Pounds.

Two new Pieces are to be performed by our Engliſh Ariſtophanes this Summer; the one is called the *Paragraph*, and the other the *Bankrupt*.

By a Letter from Coventry yeſterday, we are informed that the Waters were never ſo much out in the Memory of any Man there as at preſent. The Houſes in the lower Part of the Town are all overflowed, and there is no paſſing or repaſſing without a Boat or Horſe. Great Damage has been done there, and in the neighbouring Places.

*May* 26. Yeſterday Evening died, aged about ten Years, the Honourable William Murray, ſecond Son to the Earl of Dunmore.

*May* 27. We hear from Vienna, that the Emperour ſet out for Hungary on Tueſday the 8th Inſtant, attended by ſeveral General Officers of Diſtinction. Reports prevail on the Continent that the Intention of the above Tour is to concert Meaſures for attacking the Turks.

Yeſterday Lord Clive was at Court for the firſt Time for ſome Months paſt, and had the Honour of a long Conference with his Majeſty.

It is confidently ſaid that a ſtrong Squadron will ſail the Beginning of next Month for the Eaſt Indies, where a ſtrong Puſh is expected to be made this Summer.

Yeſterday Morning a Gentleman, who lately arrived from Hamburg, was found at his Lodgings in Charles Street, Southwark, with his Throat cut; a Razor was lying by his Side in the Bed. His having met with ſome great Loſſes is ſuppoſed to be the Occaſion of his committing ſo raſh an Action.

Within theſe few Days a large Sum of Money has been remitted from a Houſe in the City, to ſerve the Exigencies of a great Lady in the North.

It is ſaid that a Motion will ſoon be made in a certain Aſſembly, purporting an Addreſs to his Majeſty, that he will be graciouſly pleaſed to declare to the Houſe the Names of all ſuch Privy Counſellors as have preſumed to adviſe him to *build Barracks* in the Heart and Centre of the County of Middleſex, *without the Conſent of Parliament*. This Motion, it is foreſeen, will lead to a moſt ſerious Inquiry.

It is now confidently aſſerted that Lord North is determined to reſtrain the Eaſt India Company from making any farther Dividend till their Bond Debts are reduced to 1,500,000 l. ſhould they continue to refuſe the Loan.

In Caſe our Enemies do not exerciſe our Shipping this Summer, there will be many grand ſham Sea Fights before his Majeſty, when a certain Foreigner is gone out of this Kingdom.

If Lord North ſhould perſiſt in his Bill preventing the Proprietors of India Stock from making any farther Dividend till the Demands of Government are diſcharged, it is imagined it will occaſion more Scenes of Diſtreſs, and Reverſes of Fortune, than the South Sea or Miſſiſippi Schemes did in England and France about the Year 1720.

Application, it is ſaid, will be made by the above Company to all the other chartered Companies, for Relief in their preſent critical Situation.

It is confidently ſaid that his Majeſty will go ſome Time next Month to ſee his Fleet at Portſmouth, and that a grand Promotion in the Navy has been reſerved to take Place on this Occaſion, as alſo an Increaſe of Wages to the inferiour Officers, and it is for this Purpoſe all the Ships in Commiſſion are now aſſembling at Spithead; and it is ſaid that the Royal Yachts will be ordered to Portſmouth to attend his Majeſty.

Tueſday Morning a private Board was held at Lord Sandwich's Houſe in the Admiralty, at which all the Admirals on Halfpay attended.

It is poſitively aſſerted that a Reconciliation will take Place, in the Courſe of next Week, between the King and his Royal Brothers; and ſome think it will be declared on the Birth Day, the 4th of next Month.

We hear that the Count de Guignes will ſet out for France, on his own private Buſineſs, directly after his Majeſty's Birth Day.

Sir James Lowther, it is ſaid, is building a ſmall Town on ſome of his waſte Land in the North, and is peopling it with ſuch poor Folk as might probably emigrate to America. He gives to each Family a Houſe Rent free, and an Acre of Land on Leaſehold. He engages to find the Men conſtant Work, and the Children will be employed in ſome Manufacture. To each Family he allows a Buſhel of Coals a Week, and he keeps a Butcher in the Town whom he obliges to ſell Mutton at twopence Halfpeny a Pound.

The Shipwrights, Caulkers, and every Banch of naval Artificers, at Deptford, who are entirely out of Employ, are extremely numerous, and in almoſt as deſtitute and miſerable a Condition as lately the Spitalfields Weavers were reduced to; and ſhould the Buſineſs of Eaſt India Shipping at this Criſis abate, theſe unhappy People are without Hopes or Means of Subſiſtence.

The Report that upwards of 200,000 People had been loſt in the River Canton, in China, in a Hurricane in Auguſt laſt, may ſeem extravagantly great; but when it is conſidered that the Fiſhermen on that River, and all others that carry Manure for the Cultivation of Rice, live with their Families at all Times in their Boats, it may not appear ſo enormous. China is ſaid to contain 58 Millions of People, between the Ages of ſixteen and ſixty.

*Extract of a Letter from* Paris, *May* 20.

"We have neither Credit nor Money, ſays an anonymous Author, who has publiſhed a Pamphlet under the Title *Qui l'auroit cru, & Qui le croira?* which Publication appeared in publick two Days after our Prime Miniſter told the Spaniſh Ambaſſadour that the Finances of his Maſter were ſo low, and all his Farmers in ſuch a conſiderable Advance, that he could do nothing for his Court, but adviſed him to ſubmit, till a better Turn took Place. The Pamphlet ſays, that, ſince the Eſtabliſhment of the French Monarchy, France has never been ſo badly governed as at preſent; the King is a Slave to his Miniſters, and conſequently the Subjects the Victims of their tyrannical Adminiſtration; Trade is loſt, Emulation diſcouraged, Hypocriſy encouraged, Roguery protected, and the Subjects ſacrificed. We are ruled by three ambitious and revengeful Tyrants, who have eſcaped the Sword by the Credit of a Whore, kept formerly by a Sharper. This is a ſhort Abſtract of the above Publication."

Letters received yeſterday from Captain Webb, of the London, from China, give the very melancholy Account that no leſs than two Hundred and twenty Thouſand Perſons ſuffered in the late Hurricane in the River Canton.

They write from Liſbon, that certain important Advices from their Settlements at Goa will occaſion a Portugueſe Squadron, with Land Forces on Board, to make a Viſit ſhortly to the Eaſt Indies.

Different Letters from Jamaica mention that 15 Spaniſh Men of War of the Line are now building, and in great Forwardneſs, at the Havannah, ſome of which are almoſt ready for launching. By the ſame Letters we are told that the Spaniards have introduced the Uſe of Row Gallies in their Settlements, on Board of which all Maleſactors not guilty of capital Crimes, and refractory and runaway Slaves, are condemned to the Oar.

The Thetis, Richard Hayton, from Maryland, is arrived at Liverpool with a Parcel of Wheat and 1100 Barrels of Flower.

*Extract of a Letter from* Chatham, *May* 26.

"Laſt Sunday Morning, about eleven o'Clock, arrived here, in the Iſle of Wight Yacht, Lord Sandwich, Lord Rochford, Lord Palmerſton, Lord Suffolk, the French Ambaſſadour, and Mr. Stanley, Governour of the Iſle of Wight; who went on Board his Majeſty's Ship Victory, of 100 Guns, and took a View of that noble Ship, which is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt in England. They did not come aſhore at the Dock, but ſailed up to Rocheſter and dined at the Crown Inn, and afterwards ſet off for London by Land."

Laſt Night the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, voted another Sum of 1000 l. to Meſſ. Adams, towards building a new Houſe for the Uſe of that Body in the Adelphi.

The greateſt Concourſe of Gentlemen and Ladies is expected at the enſuing Proceſſion of the young Gentlemen of Eton School, on Whitſun Tueſday; his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales having ſignified his Deſire of viſiting that Royal College, and honouring the Proceſſion with his Preſence, accompanied by ſeveral of the Nobility, whoſe Sons are educated at the School.

Tueſday a Black, Servant to Captain Ordington, who a few Days before ran away from his Maſter and got himſelf chriſtened, with the Intent to marry his Fellow Servant, a white Woman, being taken and ſent on Board the Captain's Ship in the Thames, took an Opportunity of ſhooting himſelf through the Head.

Laſt Night a Courier arrived at St. James's. He came over Land from Gibraltar, and is ſaid to have brought Advice that Hoſtilities have been commenced by the Spaniards.

A Perſon lately arrived from the Havannah ſays that a large Boom and Chain, of an immenſe Conſtruction, was extended, a little before his Departure, acroſs the Entrance of the River, which required 3000 Workmen to heave it up by the Help of Windlaſſes, and other ſtrong Purchaſes on each Side.

Letters from Madrid adviſe that three Ships of the Line, with two Frigates and a Tender, are fitting out at Cadiz for an Expedition to the Gold Coaſt.

Tueſday a Brewer's Clerk made off with upwards of 2000 l. the Property of his Maſter.

Yeſterday in the Afternoon, as Mr. Dolby, Diſtiller in Thames Street, was returning from Dartford, he was ſtopped by a ſingle Highwayman, who robbed him of his Watch, 27 Guineas, and three Shillings, but returned him the Silver, and then rode off full Gallop.

They write from Breſt, that it is whiſpered there that the Ships of War fitting out with ſo much Diligence at that Port are deſtined for the Eaſt Indies.

It is reported that Beating Orders will in a few Days be iſſued out for raiſing Recruits, to complete ſome Regiments which are to embark on Board a ſtrong Squadron ſhortly to ſail for the Weſt Indies.

They write from Cork, that two Tranſports are now loading there with Salt Proviſions for Bermudas, on the Government's Account; where, we are informed, Magazines are ordered to be kept for the Supply of ſuch of his Majeſty's Ships of War cruiſining in the Atlantick as may have Occaſion to touch at that Iſland in Want of Stores, the Neglect of which was ſeverely felt on ſeveral Occaſions during the laſt War.

His Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, the Biſhop of Oſnabrug, and the Princeſs Royal, with a ſplendid Train of the Nobility, are to accompany their Majeſties to Portſmouth, &c.

It is a real Fact that a great and amiable Lady ſubſcribes herſelf, in writing to the Dutcheſs of Glouceſter, her *affectionate Siſter*, &c.

It is reported that a Plan is under Conſideration for a ſuperb Monument to be erected in Weſtminſter Abbey to the Memory of the late Earl of Cheſterfield.

*Extract of a Letter from* Warſaw, *May* 8.

"The uncommon Motion and Deſpatch of Couriers which was obſerved amongſt the Miniſters of the three united Powers this Day ſe'nnight, we are now informed, was occaſioned by the Anſwer which the above Miniſters received from his Majeſty, on their Requeſt, at an Audience, when they petitioned the King, in the Name of their Imperial and Royal Maſters, that his Majeſty would be pleaſed to ſign the Diviſion of Poland amongſt them, as he is at the Head of the new general Confederacy, whoſe Example the reſt of the Members of this Confederacy would be obliged to follow, by which an immediate End would be put to the preſent War, internal Peace would likewiſe be reſtored to the Empire, and every Diſpute in Europe would be ſettled; but, in Caſe of his Refuſal, their Maſters, whoſe Views only are to promote a general Peace and Harmony, as well within as without this Empire, would find themſelves obliged to take other Meaſures to execute their Intentions, and to make Uſe of the political Right to oppoſe Force by Force, and Violation by Violation. But his Majeſty, according to his Firmneſs and Intrepidity, and according to his Duty to his Country, which intruſted him with the Protection of its Laws and Liberty, made them the following Aniwer: That he is by no Means inclined to be guilty of that black Crime of High Treaſon; that he never will put his Hand to ſign the Diviſion of the Country whoſe Protector he is; that not the Riſk of loſing his Dignity, nor even his Life, could force him to betray his Nation and Country to everlaſting Shame, and fix an eternal Stain on the Name of a King; no flattering Hopes, nor threatening Fears whatſoever, are able to bring him off from this Reſolution; and that not the Ambition of reigning over a vaſt Empire is the Cauſe of this Reſolution, but his real Zeal and Love towards Right in general, and the Law of Nations in particular, is the only Cauſe of his declining to put his Seal of Truth and Right to a Falſity and Uſurpation; that, had he found their Pretenſions juſt, he would have nobly teſtified the Truth, and openly ceded the Throne which he poſſeſſes unjuſtly; but as he finds the moſt undoubted Right on the Side of his Country and Nation, he not only will refuſe to ſign the Diviſion of the Empire, but will alſo publickly proteſt againſt it for ever, and call aloud to all the Princes of Europe, "Come ye and protect the ancient Laws of Nations; "if ye remain ſilent, if ye permit an open Breach of thoſe Laws and "Rights, though but in trifling Matters, know then that your Thrones "will ſhake in Time, as nothing but Force will take Place in Lieu of "Right, and the civilized Nations of Europe will be reduced lower than "Savages." If the united Powers have an undoubted Right to poſſeſs this Empire, why do they pretend to be their own Judges? Why do they not lay their Pretenſions before the impartial World, or leave it to thoſe who are Guarantees to Poland, or to any other impartial Jury? Muſt ſuch a Right be decided by 100,000 Men with drawn Swords in their Hands? Let the Conſequence be what it may, he never will ſign the Diviſion of Poland; but, according to the Duty becoming a Prince, in Defence of his Country, he publickly proteſts againſt it, and declares it a tyrannick Breach, and a publick diſturbing of Nations, &c. This Anſwer was ſent by the Miniſters to their reſpective Courts, requeſting farther Inſtructions, which we expect very anxiouſly."

*Extract of a Letter from* Turin, *April* 29.

"His Sardinian Majeſty is making ſeveral new Diſpoſitions in his Army, and is likewiſe making great Alterations in the civil Government of his Dominions. The Deſigns of the Courts of France and Spain, reſpecting the Provinces of Piedmont and Savoy, begin to manifeſt themſelves more openly than ever, and every Precaution is taken to hinder their having any Effect, eſpecially by concluding a Treaty with the Emperour of Germany, by which the above Provinces are to be guarded; and the Duke de Chablais is to eſpouſe a Princeſs of the Houſe of Auſtria."

HELSTONE, *in Cornwall*, *May* 13. Such Weather at this Time of the Year has not been remembered by the oldeſt Man in this Town. We have had Snow and Hail ſome Inches deep, and the Air exceeding cold, which has carried off many old People, and one in the 104th Year, a Tailor (named Gatty) who enjoyed a good State of Health, and worked at his Trade till within a ſhort Time of his Death. He had had 45 Apprentices, and has left behind him a Wife and nine Children, 39 Grandchildren, and ſeven great Grandchildren. Proviſions are very dear; no Fiſh in any Quantity comes to Market; and the Corn, now the Tinners are quiet, is getting up to its old Price of 20 s. the Corniſh Buſhel, ſo that we are apprehenſive they will riſe again, and God only knows what will be the Conſequence!

GLOUCESTER, *May* 24. The violent Rain that fell on Thurſday Morning occaſioned ſuch Land Floods between this City and Briſtol as rendered Travelling exceedingly dangerous. The two Miſs Champions, of Henbury, had a very narrow Eſcape near Cambridge Inn. They had brought a Briſtol Chaiſe all the Way, and the Driver, unacquainted with the Courſe of the Road, knew not how to direct his Horſes, and drove into the Brook, which then overflowed the Road. The Horſes were both drowned, and the Ladies muſt inevitably have periſhed, but for the Activity of the People that were preſent, who beat off the Head of the Chaiſe, and drew the Ladies out at the Top, when they were but juſt able to keep their Chins above Water.

LEEDS, *May* 25. Tueſday as a Gentleman, belonging to Durham, was croſſing the River Wear at Framwell Gate Ford, his Horſe got into a Hole in the Bed of the River, and after remaining a little Time under Water came up without his Rider, and ſwam aſhore. All Means were immediately uſed to find the Gentleman, by Dragging, &c. which could not be effected for about Half an Hour, when he was taken up apparently dead. A Surgeon being preſent, got him conveyed into a Houſe, laid him before the Fire, and after rubbing his Body with Salt, and applying Tobacco Fumigations, he at length ſhowed Signs of Life, by diſgorging a great Quantity of Water, and is now ſo well recovered as to be able to walk about his Room.

DUBLIN, *May* 15. Monday Night a Sharper followed a Lady from the Door of Smock Alley Theatre to her Carriage, and obſerving the Moment ſhe lifted her Foot to ſtep in, flipped off one of her Shoes, with a Diamond Buckle, and eſcaped through the Crowd.

## CHARLESTOWN, *June* 4.

MR. DE St. Pierre, in a Letter from New Bourdeaux in this Province, dated May 20th, says: "I have the Satisfaction to inform "you that my Vineyard is thriving in Perfection, and well furnished with "Grapes; others besides mine are in perfect good Order, and next Year "we shall have a good Deal of Wine as well as Silk made here. The "Progress made in one Year is surprising; of all the Vines planted last "March, some of which I brought from Madeira, none have miscarried, "but are now in full Growth." There are also some other very thriving Vineyards on Broad River, the Owner and Cultivator of one of which, by the publick spirited Assistance of his Honour the Lieutenant Governour, obtained a few Years ago a Premium of 50l. Sterling from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. in London.

There is at present the greatest Number of new Negroes for Sale here that perhaps ever was known at one Time in this Province.

## BOSTON, *June* 28.

REPORT of the Committee of the Honourable BOARD on the GOVERNOUR and LIEUTENANT GOVERNOUR's Letters, with the Resolves about the Genuineness of said Letters, June 24.

*THE Committee having made Report to this Board on the six Letters of Governour Hutchinson, dated June 18th, August —, 4th October, 10th Dec. 1768, 20th January and 20th Octo 1769, and written while he was Lieutenant Governour of this Province, and on the four Letters of Lieutenant Governour Oliver, dated 7th May 1767, 11th May 1768, 13th Feb. and 12th August 1769, and written when he was Secretary of the Province, all which Letters were referred to said Committee the 22d Instant,*

*Unanimously* RESOLVED, *that the said six Letters clearly appear to this Board, both from the Letters themselves, and from the Declaration in the Governour's Message received this Day, to be truly genuine Letters of his Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, Esquire, and as such are to be considered.*

*Also unanimously* RESOLVED, *that the said four Letters clearly appear to this Board, from the Letters themselves, to be truly genuine Letters of the Honourable Andrew Oliver, Esquire, and as such are to be considered.*

June 25, 1773, the Report of the Committee aforesaid was accepted, and is as follows:

IN considering the Letters referred by the Honourable Board to their Committee, the Committee thought it proper to select from them Some of the Paragraphs that appeared the most exceptionable, and to make on them such Observations as naturally and most obviously arise from the Subject; and, from the Whole, to form a Result that the Paragraphs and Observations would justify. These Observations are made with the utmost Regret, not only on Account of the distinguished Stations of the Honourable Letter Writers, but also on Account of the Opinion which has been entertained of their good Disposition to promote the Interests and Welfare of the Province.

The Letters we shall first notice are the six with the Signature of his Excellency Thomas Hutchinson, Esquire, Governour of this Province. They were all written while he was Lieutenant Governour, and, except the last, in the Administration of Governour Bernard.

His Excellency's Letter dated Boston June 18th, 1768, gives an Account of the Withdraw of the Commissioners of the Customs from the Town, represented to be in Consequence of a Mob raised by the Seizure of a Sloop some Days before; and he is pleased to observe, that "no "Notice was taken of their Extravagance in the Time of it, nor any En"deavours, by any Authority except the Governour, the next Day, to dis"cover and punish the Offenders." "The Governour pressed the Coun"cil to assist him with their Advice, but they declined and evaded, calling "it a Trifle, or small Disturbance, by Boys and Negroes, not considering "how much it must be resented in England that the Officers of the Crown "should think themselves obliged to quit the Place of their Residence, and "go on Board a King's Ship for Safety, and all the internal Authority of "the Province take no Notice of it." This Representation remarkably corresponds with Governour Bernard's. We shall here only remark, that no Notice could be taken of the Mob's "Extravagance in the Time "of it," as it happened in the Evening, was sudden, and of short Continuance. That the next Day, being Saturday, not only the Governour, but the Council with him, agreed that an Examination should be made into the Affair, in Order to the Discovery and Punishment of the Offenders, for which Purpose the Governour appointed the next Monday Morning. But, for Reasons known to himself, he then put off the Examination, and never after renewed the Appointment for it. The Council, therefore, did not need the Governour to press them to assist him with their Advice, nor did they decline or evade it. All which is manifest from their Defence of themselves in their Proceedings on the 30th of July 1768, and in their Letter to Lord Hillsborough of the 15th of April 1769; which show, not only that Governour Bernard's Representation of the Conduct of the Council in this Affair, but also that Governour Hutchinson's similar Representation of it is unkind, injurious, and unjust. And this Unkindness, Injury, and Injustice, were increased by his referring Mr. Whatley (or whoever this Correspondent was) to the Letter Books, "for a more full Account," and by so doing giving the Weight of his Authority to every Thing which might be represented by one who went to England as a Complainant, and with a high Spirit of Resentment against the People here.

His Excellency's next Letter, dated August 1768, attempts to justify the Conduct of the Commissioners of the Customs, that is, "four of "them," particularly in their Withdraw from the Town; and seems, in some Parts of it, calculated to invalidate what the Council had said concerning them in their Answer to Governour Bernard on the 29th of July 1768, wherein the Board declares, "that the Commissioners were not "obliged to quit the Town, that there never had been any Insult offered to "them, and that their quitting the Town was a voluntary Act of their own." His Excellency says, concerning them, "it is now pretended they "did not intend to have withdrawn; and that Mr. Williams had stood his "Ground without any Injury, although the Mob beset his House. But "there never was that Spirit raised against the under Officers as against the "Commissioners, I mean four of them." There appeared a much higher Spirit against Mr. Williams than against the Commissioners, before they absconded; and as he stood his Ground without any Injury, although the Mob beset his House, so it may be justly inferred that they also might have stood their Ground, at least until their Houses had been beset, which never had happened. "I do not believe (continues his Excellency) if "the Mob had seized them, there was any Authority able and willing to "have rescued them." There was no just Occasion for this Declaration, as the Commissioners had not been seized, nor the least Attempt made for that Purpose. If, "after they had withdrawn, the Town signified "to the Governour by a Message that it was expected or desired they should "not return," and if "it was then the general Voice that it would not be "safe for them to return," which is affirmed by his Excellency, it would not from thence follow that "after all this the Sons of Liberty" were mistaken in saying "they deserted or abdicated;" for all this might be, and undoubtedly was, occasioned by their imprudent Withdraw.

By the said Letter, his Excellency appears to have encouraged the carrying into Effect a Measure which the Commissioners and Governour Bernard had been earnestly pursuing, namely, the procuring Regiments to be sent hither; for he is pleased to say, in that Letter, that "with all "the Aid you can give to the Officers of the Crown they will have enough "to do to maintain the Authority of Government and to carry the Laws "into Execution. If they are discountenanced, neglected, or fail of "Support from you, they must submit to every Thing the present Oppo"sers of Government think fit to require of them." So far as his Excellency has been instrumental in procuring Regiments to be sent hither, he has been instrumental in effecting a Measure which has been productive of great Confusion and Bloodshed.

In the Letter of the 4th of October 1768, his Excellency mentions, that "many of the common People have been in a Frenzy, and talked "of dying in Defence of their Liberties;" that "too many of Rank above "the Vulgar, and some in publick Posts, have countenanced and encouraged "them, until they increased so much in their Numbers, and in their Opinion of their Importance, as to submit to Government no farther than "they thought proper. The legislative Powers have been influenced by "them, and the executive Powers entirely lost their Force." That "there "has been continual Danger of Mobs and Insurrections; that for four or "five Weeks past the Distemper has been growing, and I confess I have "not been without some Apprehensions for myself."

On the Representation here given, we would observe, that although the State of Things at this Time was greatly disordered, the Greatness of the Disorder more immediately arose from these Causes, namely, from the Conduct of the Commissioners about and in Consequence of the Seizure on the 10th of June; from the ministerial Order that the House of Representatives should rescind certain Resolves of the former House; from the Dissolution of the General Court for the Refusal to rescind; from the Rumours that Regiments were sent for; from the certain Information of their being ordered hither; from Governour Bernard's repeated Refusal to call an Assembly, in which the People, in these distressed Circumstances, could place their Confidence; and from the Apprehension among them, whether well grounded or not is immaterial, that they were to be subjected to the Will of the said Governour, who, if he ever had any, had lost all Regard for them, and was then manifestly undermining their Liberties and Privileges.

In such a State of Things, was it not to be expected that the People would be uneasy, and that they would manifest their Uneasiness by Disorders and Irregularity? But, notwithstanding the Variety of Causes operating to produce Disorder, it was not carried to the Height represented in the above mentioned Letter, the Tendency and Design of which could not be to allay the Resentment which former Representations had occasioned.

The same Letter farther represents, that "while we were in this State "News came of two Regiments being ordered from Halifax, and soon after "two more from Ireland. The Minds of People were more and more agitated; broad Hints were given that the Troops should never land. A "Barrel of Tar was placed upon the Beacon, in the Night to be fired, to "bring in the Country when the Troops appeared; and all the Authority "of the Government was not strong enough to remove it." It is very true, that on the News of those Regiments being ordered hither the Minds of People were in great Agitation; and at that Time the Barrel was placed on the Beacon, where it continued several Days, during the Violence of the Agitation. But when it had somewhat abated, the Sheriff, with one or two Assistants, went to the Beacon, and the latter, in the Presence of a Number of People, took down the Barrel, which, instead of a Barrel of Tar, proved to be an empty Nail Barrel, put there as a Scarecrow, or more probably put there by some wanton Lads to make for themselves Diversion. But however it got there, and whatever might be the Purposes to be answered by it, it was ill suited for a Signal to be fired in the Night to bring in the Country when the Troops appeared; and there was no Foundation for saying, that "all the Authority of the Government was not strong enough to remove it."

His Excellency, mentioning the Arrival of the Troops from Halifax, says: "Two Regiments are landed, but a new Grievance is now raised: "The Troops are, by Act of Parliament, to be quartered no Where else "but in the Barracks, until they are full. There are Barracks enough at "the Castle to hold both Regiments. It is therefore against the Act to bring "any of them into Town. This was started by the Council in their Answer to the Governour, which, *to make themselves popular*, they, in an *unprecedented* Way, published, and have alarmed all the Province; for although none but *the most contracted Minds* could put such a Construction upon the Act, yet, after this Declaration of the Council, nine Tenths of "the People suppose it just." We have examined the Act of Parliament referred to, and the then Council's Construction of it, and we are clearly of Opinion that their Construction of it is just; although, by thus giving our Opinion, we involve ourselves in the Censure cast upon that Council. With Respect to their publishing their Answer in an unprecedented Way, to make themselves popular, they have wholly vindicated themselves against this Charge, which with great Virulence was urged against them by Governour Bernard, and which his Excellency Governour Hutchinson thought proper to adopt. He is pleased to add, I wish the Act had been better expressed, but it is absurd to suppose the Parliament intended to take from the King the Direction of his Forces, by confining them to a Place where any of the Colonies might think fit to build Barracks." There is manifestly Room for distinguishing between Forces on their March and resident Forces. With Respect to the latter, of which Character were the Regiments sent hither, it is not absurd to suppose that Parliament intended *not* to take from the King the Direction of them, but, in any Colonies where they are stationed, to confine them, during their Stay, to the Barracks there provided, if sufficient to accommodate them. "It is besides ungrateful, says his Excellency; for it is known to many that this Provision was brought into the Bill after it had been framed without it, from mere Favour to the Colonies." If this Provision was brought into the Bill to favour the Colonies, it was intended by Parliament to have an actual Operation in their Favour; and would have so operated in this Colony, had not Governour Bernard controuled it. But we cannot see with what Propriety the Council is chargeable with Ingratitude for endeavouring that the said Provision should answer the very Purpose for which it was brought into the Act.

In the Letter dated the 10th of December 1768, his Excellency writes, "that a Number of the Council have agreed upon a long Address or "Petition to Parliament, and that it will be sent by this Ship to Mr. Bollan, "to be presented. Mr. Danforth, who is President of the Council, told "the Governour, upon Inquiry, that it was sent to him to sign, and he "supposed the rest of the Council who had met together would sign after "him, in Order, but he had since found that they wrote over his Name, *by Order of Council*;" on which he is pleased to observe, that this "makes "it appear to be an Act of Council."

This Perition was for the Repeal of the American Revenue Acts. A similar one had been prepared, and was under Consideration of the Council at the Time of Governour Bernard's proroguing the General Court in June 1768, and could have been completed the same Day; but, though strongly importuned, he would not suffer it to be done. After the Prorogation and consequent Dissolution, the Council could not act as a Body without him, and it was with much Difficulty they obtained his Consent to their petitioning. However, the Petition was at length agreed to, and he was desired by the Council to send it to Lord Hillsborough to be laid before his Majesty. He sent it accordingly, but with such Comments as tended to defeat it. A Number of the Council, apprized of this, agreed to petition the two Houses of Parliament, in separate Petitions, for the repealing the said Acts. Governour Hutchinson's Letter above quoted relates wholly to one of those Petitions. The Perition itself will show that there was no Intention it should appear "to be an Act of Council." The printed Votes of the House of Commons, of the 25th of January 1769, show the same Thing. It is there said, that Alderman Becktord "offered to the House a Petition, purporting to be the Petition of the major Part of his Majesty's Council of the Province of Massachusetts Bay, signed Samuel Dantforth, President of the Council, in the Name of the major Part of the Council aforesaid;" and the Petition itself farther shows, in the first Paragraph of it, that the Council, by the Dissolution of the General Court, were rendered unable, in their legislative Capacity, to address the House, and that the other Members of the Council live too remote to join with the Petitioners: All which demonstrates, that the Account above given of the Petition is erroneous, and that the Petition itself could not "appear to be an Act of Council."

The same Letter farther represents, that "it is proper it should be known that the Whole is no more than the Doings of a Part of the Council only, althouhh even that is not very material, since if they had all been present without the Governour's Summons the Meeting would have been irregular and unconstitutional, and ought to be discountenanced and censured." "I have known no Instance here of the Council's meeting and doing Business without the Governour, until within three or four Months past."

It is manifest, from what is said above, that the fore-mentioned Petition was not meant to be, and could not be understood "to be an Act of Council," and therefore the Meeting of divers Members of the Council about it, though not summoned by the Governour, was neither irregular nor unconstitutional, nor ought to be discountenanced and censured; nor have the Council, thus censured, in any Instance whatever (except in their legislative Capacity during the Sitting of the General Court) done, or attempted to do, any Act of Council without the Governour, notwithstanding the unjust Suggestion to the contrary.

His Excellency "thought it very necessary the Circumstances of this Proceeding should be known," and that "it would be best it should not be known that the Intelligence comes from him."

The Knowledge of the true Circumstances of this Proceeding could not invalidate the Petition, nor prejudice the Characters of the Petitioners; but the Detail his Excellency has given, which in some Parts of it seems founded on the Information of Governour Bernard, had a Tendency, and probably operated to do both: And it were to be wished, that, as he thought it necessary the Circumstances should be known, he had taken Care to be rightly informed. But what Necessity he could lie under, or what official Call he could then have to give any Account about the Proceedings of the Council, is by no Means apparent. However, if there was a Necessity, it may be apprehended it might have more naturally operated to produce a Representation in Favour of the Petition; especially at a Time *when* it was known a former Petition of the Council had been treacherously marred by Governour Bernard, *when* he was doing every Thing in his Power to destroy the Constitution of the Province, and to subject it with the other Colonies to Revenue Acts, and *when* by the Dissolution of the General Court the regular Channel of petitioning Parliament was shut up. In such a State of Things, it was justly to be expected that every Friend to the Province, if he could not promote would at least do nothing to frustrate a Petition the Object of which was in any Sort the Good of the Province, but especially a Petition praying for the Repeal of the American Revenue Acts, which had been the Occasion of so much Uneasiness and Confusion in this Colony in particular, and the Colonies in general. But even this Petition could not escape the Animadversions of his Excellency Governour Hutchinson.

In the Letter of the 20th of January 1769, his Excellency expresses his great Obligations to his Correspondent (who appears to be of the best Authority) for the very clear and full Account of Proceedings in Parliament which he had received from him, and by which he had in a great Measure defeated the ill Designs of the Enemies of Government, in giving out, "that their Friends in Parliament were increasing, and all Things "would soon be on the old Footing; in other Words, that all Acts imposing Duties would be repealed, the Commissioners Board dissolved, the Customs put on the old Footing, and illicit Trade be carried on with little or no Hazard." He observes, that "what Marks of Resentment the Parliament will show, whether they will be upon the Province in general, or particular Persons, is extremely uncertain; but that they will be placed somewhere is most certain," that "this is most certainly a Crisis. I really wish that there may not have been the least Degree of Severity beyond what is absolutely necessary to maintain, I think I may say to you, the Dependence which a Colony ought to have upon the Parent State; but if no Measures shall have been taken to secure this Dependence, or nothing more than some declaratory Acts or Resolves, it is all over with us. The Friends of Government will be utterly disheartened, and the Friends of Anarchy will be afraid of nothing, be it ever so extravagant." "I never think of the Measures necessary for the Peace and good Order of the Colonies without Pain; there must be an Abridgment of what are called English Liberties." His Excellency's Mind is here so clearly expressed, that it stands in no Need of Comments and Elucidation.

In the sixth and last Letter, dated October 20th, 1769, his Excellency says: "My Opinion upon the Combinations of the Merchants I gave "you very fully." "It is not possible that Provision for dissolving these Combinations, and subjecting all who do not renounce them to Penalties adequate to the Offence, should not be made the first Week the Parliament meets. Certainly all Parties will unite in so extraordinary a Case, if they never do in any other." "I must beg the Favour of you to keep "secret every Thing I write." All the Remark we shall make here is, that it is an Unhappiness his Excellency had Occasion, from the Errours of his Representations, to lay his Friends under the Injunction of Secrecy, that "the Party here" might not be informed "of the Contents of his Letters."

Thus have the Committee taken a general View of Governour Hutchinson's six Letters; on some of which, wherein the Council has been censured, or the Propriety of their Conduct questioned, we have been more particular in our Remaks, many of the present Board being Members of that Council, and concerned in the Proceedings complained of.

The Committee now proceed to consider the Letters of the Honourable Andrew Oliver, Esq; Lieutenant Governour.

HIS Honour's Letter of the 7th of May, 1767, appears to have been wrote with an Intention to procure the passing of an Act or Acts of Parliament to raise a Revenue in America, after the Province has been restored to Quiet by the Repeal of the Stamp Act. This is apparent from his Assertion, calculated to excite the Resentment of Parliament, that those who had been busy in fomenting Disturbances plumed themselves much upon the Victory they had gained by the Repeal; his representing the Officers of the Crown as having lost all their Weight and Influence, and rendered perfectly insignificant by Means of their Dependence on the People for a Support; and, on this Account, struggling hard between Duty to the Crown and a Regard to themselves. He observes, that as they are very few they may easily be provided for; and expressly says, that such Provision is *necessary* to the Restoration and Support of the King's Authority. He suggests a Way in which new Revenue Acts may be carried into Effect, by showing how a certain Mode of Opposition to them may be defeated; adding, in a Kind of Triumph at the Prospect, that "then the Game would be over."

In his Letter of the 11th of May, 1768, he implicitly points out the Necessity of sending Troops into the Province; acquainting his Correspondent, that it had been given out that no Person who receives a Stipend from the Government at home should live in the Country, that Government wanted some *effectual* Support, that the People had at length got to act upon a settled Plan, and the Government *here* was too weak to subdue their turbulent Spirits.

In his Letter of the 13th of February, 1769, he seems to confirm what he had in the last mentioned Letter suggested of the Utility of sending Troops. He speaks of the quiet Reception they met with at their Arrival as not at all surprising to him, though he was "sorry there was "Occasion for sending them." He misrepresents the Conduct of the Council for that Year, apparently with the same Temper and Disposition that actuated him the Year next ensuing, in giving a certain Deposition respecting the Measures of the Board to procure a Removal of the Troops from the Town of Boston. He makes the Address of a Number of the Council to General Gage, in which they intimated that the sending of Troops was unnecessary, a Subject of Ridicule; with Pleasure recites, and adopts, an impertinent Burlesque of one Mr. Ingersoll on a Part of that Address, and refers to the good Sense of the Gentleman to whom he writes to make other Remarks thereon, and to trace the Influence of the Populace under which it was penned; acquainting him, that the Disturbers of our Peace had taken great Advantage of such Aids from People in Office and Power. He tells the Gentleman, he was confirmed in an Opinion he had long before taken up, that if there should be no Way to take off the original Incendiaries they would continue to poison the Minds of the People; which Opinion of his Honour, thus communicated, might possibly give Rise to the extending the Act of Henry VIII. to the Colonies. While he mentions that some with Fear and Trembling soon expect the Decision of Parliament on American Affairs, he sufficiently hints the Pleasure which would be derived to himself from their adopting severe Measures against the Colonies; which it seems he was encouraged to expect by a Letter from the Gentleman to whom he was writing, communicated by the then Lieutenant Governour Hutchinson. He proposes an essential Alteration of the Constitution of this Province; and to engage the Gentleman who had, in his Letter above mentioned, observed upon some Defects therein, heartily to attempt such an Alteration, he speaks with great Dislike of the Method of appointing Grand Juries established by the Provincial Laws, and mentions the Exceptions to which the present Mode of Election of Counsellors is liable. Upon the latter he greatly enlarges and furnishes his Correspondent with entirely a new Plan for modelling the Government in future, both as to the first Appointment of Counsellors and the Means of providing for a Succession. And although he is pleased to call this Plan a Reverie, he does not fail to intimate an Expectation that the Person to whom it was addressed would endeavour to apply it to some good Purpose.

In his Letter of the 12th of August, 1769, he resumes the Subject begun in his first Letter, respecting the Necessity of making Provision for the Support of the Crown Officers, and thereby rendering them independent of the People. He speaks of the Assembly's withholding the usual Grant to the Chief Justice, which might naturally be understood of their withholding all Support from him, though they only withheld an additional Grant, made sometimes, but not every Year, to the Chief Justice, over and above the Salary he had in common with the other Justices of the same Court. He asserts, that while the Friends of Government, and the Officers of the Crown, are left to an abject Dependence on the very People *who are undermining its Authority* (which must be understood of the General Assembly on whom they depended for a Support) Great Britain will never recover that Respect which the Colonies have been wont to pay to the Parent State; and he concludes with soliciting a Pension of 300 l. Sterling per Annum, for himself.

On the Whole, the Committee are humbly of Opinion, that, from the Letters of his Excellency *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; it will clearly appear,

That in giving an Account of the Seizure on the 10th of June, 1768, his Excellency erroneously affirmed that no Endeavours were used the next Day, by any Authority except the Governour, to discover and punish the Offenders; and, when the Council was called upon by the Governour to assist him with their Advice, unjustly charged them with Evasion, and with declining to give him that Assistance.

That the Commissioners of the Customs having unnecessarily deserted the Town, his Excellency, by his Letter of August 1768, endeavouring to exculpate them, declares that he did not "believe if the Mob had seized "them there was any Authority able and willing to have rescued them:" By which Clause, and by other Clauses in the same Letter, recommending that farther Aid and Support be given to the Officers of the Crown, to enable them "to maintain the Authority of Government, and to carry the Laws "into Execution," his Excellency did excite to the prosecuting a Measure which had been efficaciously recommended to Administration, viz. the sending of Regiments hither, which has been productive of so much Confusion and Bloodshed.

That his Excellency's Letter of the 4th of October, 1768, contains a very exaggerated Representation of the disordered State of the Province, and greatly tended to inflame the Resentment of Administration still farther against the Town and Province.

That, in the same Letter, his Excellency unjustly censured the Council, and says of them what had a Tendency to bring on them the Displeasure of his Majesty for their Conduct about quartering the Troops, and charged them with Ingratitude for proceeding according to the Requisitions of the Mutiny Act; in which Proceedings they acted not only agreeable to the Letter, but agreeable also to the Spirit and Intention of the said Act.

That his Excellency's Letter of the 10th of December, 1768, unjustly censured a Number of the Council, and had a Tendency to bring on them the Censure of Administration, for what is represented in the said Letter to be their Conduct in petitioning Parliament for the Repeal of the American Revenue Acts.

That the said Representation being greatly erroneous, and reflecting great Dishonour on the Petitioners, manifestly tended to defeat the Prayer of the Petition, and would have been at any Time unkind and injurious to the Province, but was more especially so at a Time when all regular Approach by Petition to Parliament had been, and then was, by Governour Bernard, interrupted and prevented.

That his Excellency, who does not appear to have thought the ſending of Troops hither indicated a ſufficient Reſentment, did, by his Letter of the 20th of January 1769, manifeſtly approve, and therein intimated the Propriety, of farther Marks of Reſentment to be ſhown by Parliament, either on the Province in general, or on particular Perſons.

That, by the ſame Letter, it appears it was his Excellency's Opinion that other Meaſures than declaratory Acts and Reſolves were neceſſary to ſecure the Dependence of the Colonies, and ſtrongly recommended ſuch Meaſures; and declares, that there muſt be an Abridgment of what are called Engliſh Liberties.

And from the Letters of the Honourable Andrew Oliver, Eſq; it will clearly appear,

That he had it in Deſign to promote the paſſing of Acts of Parliament for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue in America, with a View to his own perſonal Emolument, and rendering the Officers of the Crown independent of the People.

That by the Repreſentation contained in his Letter dated May 11th, 1768, of the Temper of the People, and the Want of ſome effectual Support to Government, which he ſpeaks of as too weak to ſubdue their turbulent Spirits, he not only had it in his Intention, but probably became inſtrumental, to introduce a military Force into the Province.

And that by repreſenting the Council as wholly under the Influence of the Populace, in his Letter of the 13th of February 1769, he intended to prepare the Way for the Adoption of his Plan, propoſed in the ſame Letter, for ſubverting the Conſtitution, and in a great Meaſure deſtroying the liberties of this People.

And it farther appears,

That the Exaggerations and Miſrepreſentations contained in the ſaid Letters of Governour *Hutchinſon* and Lieutenant Governour *Oliver*, collectively conſidered, have had an unhappy Tendency, and have probably operated, to bring upon this Province the Diſpleaſure of our gracious Sovereign, to procure the Armaments which have been ſent hither and are expreſſive of it, to prevent a Redreſs of our Grievances, and to alienate the mutual Affection, and diſſolve the Union, which ought always to ſubſiſt between Great Britain and her Colonies.

Wherefore, as Duty and Loyalty to the King, Affection to the Mother Country, and Regard for this Province, muſt influence the Friends of them to deſire the Removal of Cauſes productive of ſuch Effects, they muſt influence them to deſire the Removal of his Excellency *Thomas Hutchinſon*, Eſq; and of the Honourable *Andrew Oliver*, Eſq; from the Offices of Governour and Lieutenant Governour of this Province.

And it is the humble Opinion of the Committee that Reſolves be paſſed by the Honourable Board conformable to this Report. [*They were paſſed accordingly, June 25th.*]

## WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 22.

THE London, Robertſon, in ſix Weeks from London, is arrived in Rappahannock River; the Betſey, Ramſay, Jenny, Kerr (via Barcelona) and Chriſtie, Lee (via Havre de Grace) from Glaſgow, in James River.

[DEATHS.] Reverend ROBERT MACLAURIN, Rector of Southam, in Cumberland, on the 5th Inſtant.

## *To the* PUBLICK.

AS ſeveral Gentlemen of this Colony have engaged in the Scheme of eſtabliſhing a Society for advancing uſeful Knowledge, it is thought proper to acquaint the Publick with their Motives and Deſigns.

The Object of their Hopes is to direct the Attention of their Countrymen to the Study of Nature, with a View of multiplying the Advantages that may reſult from this Source of Improvement. If it be acknowledged that every uſeful Diſcovery is derived from Experience, it is alſo obvious to perceive that the Obſervations of unaſſociated Individuals muſt be confined within narrow Limits; and that the moſt extenſive of theſe, either from Diffidence in the Obſerver or the Difficulties which attend a Publication, are frequently ſuppreſſed. It is therefore the Intention of this Society to reſcue from Oblivion every uſeful Eſſay, and they hope that the Efforts of their Members will furniſh them with a Collection which may at once both amuſe and inſtruct.

Little Penetration is ſufficient to diſcover a mutual Connexion between the different Branches of Knowledge. Hence, thoſe who are engaged in different Purſuits may receive from the caſual Obſervations of others ſuch Information reſpecting their own Inquiries as might otherwiſe have eſcaped their Attention.

That Societies of this Kind are moſt likely to promote Science, by collecting, preſerving, and reaſoning from Diſcoveries and Experiments, cannot be doubted; and of what Benefit they have been to Mankind, ſince the laſt Century commenced, every civilized State in Europe hath clearly evinced. The Advantages reſulting from them being thus evident, it is ſurpriſing that ſuch an Aſſociation hath not long ago been introduced among us. Virginia furniſhes a Field both ſpacious and almoſt untrodden. Who can tell what may accrue to the Inhabitants from an Acquaintance with the Nature and Effects of the Climates and Soils? The Minerals, Foſſils, and Springs, in which the Country abounds, may yield the greateſt Emolument both to their Owners and the Publick. The Multiplicity of Vegetables and Animals may conduce to the Purpoſes of Commerce and the Comforts of Life, in Modes with which, at preſent, we are not acquainted. In a Community where Labourers are few, and thoſe chiefly Slaves, mechanical Inventions will be peculiarly ſerviceable. From proſecuting the Inquiries propoſed by the Society, we ſhall not only become acquainted with the Advantages we already poſſeſs, but ſhall alſo diſcover what we may farther need, and the proper Means of ſupplying our Wants.

Though theſe be the general Objects of our Plan, yet others leſs apparently uſeful will not be excluded. We wiſh to be aſſiſted by every one who will make Obſervations, and faithfully relate them. Let no Perſon plead Incapacity who reflects that the accidental Diſcovery of certain Properties in a rude Stone provided a more infallible Guide through the pathleſs Ocean than all the Inveſtigations of Philoſophy.

## Advertiſements.

A MEETING OF THE

## *OHIO COMPANY*

IS DESIRED

At *Stafford* Courthouſe, on *Tueſday* the 27th of *Auguſt*,
On Buſineſs of the utmoſt Importance.

(5§) G. MASON, Treaſurer.

DUMFRIES, *July* 10, 1773.

ALL Perſons indebted to Meſſ. *William Craufurd, Thomas Dunmore*, and Company, for Dealings with Mr. *Edward Cowper*, deceaſed, and Mr. *William Craufurd*, at *Alexandria*, are deſired to make immediate Payment to the Subſcriber, who is properly empowered to receive and give Acquittances for any Sums of Money due to them. As a ſufficient Indulgence has already been given, it muſt be expected I ſhall cloſe the old Accounts in the moſt expeditious Manner. The Books and Papers are now with me at *Dumfries*; and, to make it more convenient for thoſe at a Diſtance, I ſhall attend *Fairfax* Court in the Months of *Auguſt* and *September*, after which Time Suits will be ordered againſt every one indebted to the ſaid Company. I am alſo authoriſed to receive the Debts due to Mr. *William Craufurd*, Junior, for lumping Parcels of Goods ſold by him. WILLIAM CARR.

To be LET on CHARTER,

A new SHIP, *William Witherald* Maſter,

BURTHEN 450 Hogſheads of Tobacco,

Will be ready to take in about the Middle of *Auguſt*.

For TERMS apply to

JOHN GREENWOOD, *Norfolk*. (tf)

WARWICK, *July* 12, 1773.

PUBLICK Notice is hereby given, that the Concern carried on under the Firm of *James* and *Robert Donald* and Company is to be diſſolved at the 1ſt of *September* next, and that all the Debts due to their Stores kept on the ſouth Side of *James* River will be collected by Mr. *Patrick Hunter*, to whom all Perſons indebted are requeſted to make Payment, and to whom thoſe who have Demands againſt the ſaid Company are deſired to apply, that they may be diſcharged.

ROBERT DONALD.

The Store at *Warwick*, at *Elam's*, in *Cheſterfield*, and a Store in *Prince Edward*, will be continued (though to a ſmaller Extent) under the Firm of *Robert Donald*, Junior, and Company, and under my Management.

RICHMOND Town, *July* 13, 1773.

THE Creditors of JAMES PATTERSON, deceaſed, are deſired to make known their Demands againſt the Eſtate of the ſaid Deceaſed as ſoon as poſſible, as I ſhall not pay, or aſſume to pay, any Debt until I can aſcertain the whole Amount of the Debts due from the ſame. As he formerly lived in *Williamſburg*, I ſuſpect he may have left ſome Effects there, and will be much obliged to any Gentleman who will give me Intelligence of it, that I may obtain an Order for Appraiſement from the County Court of *Harrico*, where Adminiſtration of the Eſtate was lately granted me.

(2‖) MILES TAYLOR.

*N. B.* There are ſome Watches left in his Shop, which I ſhall be glad the Owners will apply for, and prove their Property to them, as they cannot be otherwiſe delivered.

YORK, *July* 19, 1773.

The BRIG LIGHTFOOT,

CAPTAIN DUNSLEY,

Will ſail from LONDON, for YORK RIVER,

About the 1ſt of *October*.

Shall be obliged to Gentlemen ordering GOODS out about that Time for their FREIGHT.

*W. GOOSLEY.*

## The Author of THE COMPLETE SURVEYOR

*To the* PUBLICK *in general, and to the* SUBSCRIBERS *in particular.*

GENTLEMEN,

GIVE me Leave to addreſs you once more on the Subject of my intended Publication, and to inform you, that though my Manuſcript Copy has met with the greateſt Approbation, I have not yet been favoured with a Sufficiency of Subſcribers to enable me to carry it into immediate Execution, without running too great a Hazard.

I muſt therefore requeſt the Favour of thoſe Gentlemen who have done me the Honour of ſubſcribing that they would be pleaſed to indulge me with a few Months longer, in which Time give me Leave to requeſt the other Wellwiſhers to mathematical Learning among the Publick that they would be pleaſed to beſtow their generous Aſſiſtance to the Publication of ſo uſeful an Undertaking, in which they will greatly oblige their

Moſt obedient humble Servant,

S. GALE.

RECOMMENDATIONS *of the above Work.*

I HAVE peruſed ſeveral Parts of *Mr. Gale's* Manuſcript Copy of the Work he propoſes to publiſh by Subſcription, on the Subject of Surveying, and do believe it will be a very uſeful Work to moſt of the Surveyors in North America, as well as others who are deſirous of making themſelves acquainted with both the Theory and practical Part of that Art.

FEBRUARY 26, 1772. STIRLING.

NEW YORK, *February* 26, 1772.

I HAVE peruſed ſuch Parts of Mr. *Gale's* Manuſcript Copy as relates to Practical Surveying in *America* (which has been omitted in the former Authors) and I find it to be well handled, and worthy of the Encouragement of the Publick. ALEXANDDR COLDEN,

Surveyor General of the Colony of *New York*.

HAVING peruſed all the moſt material Parts of Mr. *Gale's* Manuſcript Copy of *The Complete Surveyor*, I beg Leave to recommend it as a Work, in my Opinion, well deſerving the Encouragement of the Publick.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 9, 1772. DAVID RITTENHOUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 10, 1772.

I HAVE peruſed ſeveral Parts of *Samuel Gale's* Manuſcript Copy of *The Complete Surveyor*, and am fully convinced that the Rules therein laid down in Practical Surveying, and correctly calculating the Areas of ſuch Surveys when made, eſpecially that Part relating to ſurveying our rough Lands in *America*, may be of great Advantage to thoſe concerned in Surveying, as well as others, and therefore think it deſerves publick Encouragement. JOHN LUKENS,

Surveyor General of *Pennſylvania*.

I HAVE peruſed Mr. *Gale's Complete Surveyor*, and am much pleaſed with his Manner of treating the Subject. The publiſhing of it will be a general Advantage, as it contains every Thing neceſſary for a complete Surveyor; his Rules are extremely good, and his Demonſtrations eaſier, and better adapted to the Underſtanding of Mankind, than any I have ever met with.

BRISTOL, *May* 22. 1772. JOHN A. DE NORMANDIE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Meſſ. *Hall* and *Sellers*, and Mr. *John Dunlap*, in *Market* Street, Meſſ. *Bradfords*, at the *London* Coffeehouſe, and Mr. *R. Bell*, at the late *Union Library*, *Philadelphia*; Mr. *Matthias Slough*, *Lancaſter*; Mr. *James Pollock*, *Carliſle*; *George Wood*, Eſquire, *Bedford*; Mr. *Joſeph Pennock*, *Eaſt Marlborough*, *Cheſter* County; Mr. *Iſaac Collins*, *Burlington*; Mr. *Zachariah Reſſel*, *Mount Holly*; Meſſ. *Noel* and *Hazard*, Mr. *James Rivington*, and Mr. *Hugh Gaine*, in *New York*; Mr. *Alexander M'Mekin*, *Baltimore*; Mr. *Thomas Braithwaite*, *Port Tobacco*, *Maryland*; Mr. *Richard Draper*, *Boſton*; Mr. *Robert Wells*, *Charleſtown*, *South Carolina*; Mr. *Alexander Phœnix*, *Savannah*, in *Georgia*; and by all the Bookſellers and Printers in *America* and the *Weſt India* Iſlands.

*N. B.* His Treatiſe is introduced with Decimal Fractions, and contains every ſuch Branch of the Mathematicks as appertains either to the Theory or Practice of Surveying. Price to the Subſcribers 10s. 6d. *Pennſylvania* Currency, to be paid on ths Delivery of the Book, or 12s. 6d. on ſubſcribing, and 7s. 6d. on the Delivery of the Book.

Sundry DAMAGED GOODS, conſiſting of

*Iriſh* Linen, Bedtick, Blankets, &c.

Imported in the *Randolph*, Captain *M'Nabb*, From LONDON,

Will be SOLD at publick Auction, on *Saturday* the 7th of *Auguſt*, at *Morgain's* Ordinary, in *Amelia*, for the Benefit of the Enſurers.

FRANCIS EPES.

*To be* SOLD, *at next* Prince Edward AUGUST *Court*,

A TRACT of LAND in the ſaid County, where *Miller Woodſon* formerly kept Store, containing about 300 Acres, on which is an exceeding good Storehouſe, a Dwellinghouſe, and other neceſſary Buildings. The Terms will be known on the Day of Sale.——I have alſo for Sale the Tract of LAND formerly advertiſed, where *Archibald M'Nab* kept Store, and about ten Acres in *Cheſter* Town, known by the Name of *Booker's Point*; likewiſe two or three remarkable fine HOUSE SERVANTS, ſeveral Articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and a Quantity of DRY GOODS which I will ſell on reaſonable Terms.

WARWICK, *July* 12, 1773. PATRICK HUNTER.

*Juſt* IMPORTED, *in the* London, *Captain* MOSES ROBERTSON, *from* London,

A CARGO of well aſſorted GOODS, ſuitable for ſetting out a new Store, or for ſupplying a deficient one. They will be diſpoſed of on moderate Credit, with ſuitable Security. Letters conveyed to Mr. *James Mills* at *Urbanna*, or to Mr. *Archibald Ritchie* at *Hobb's Hole*, will be attended to, by JOHN MILLS

*To be* SOLD, *on the Premiſes, on* Monday *the 6th of* September, *and may be entered on next* January,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND on the Fork of *Herring* Creek and *Dorrel* Swamp, in *King William*, containing 735 Acres. It has the Advantage of a fine Stream of Water, whereon might be built an excellent Griſt Mill, well ſituated for Cuſtom; the Soil is good for Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn, the Land is well timbered, and has on it an Overſeer's Houſe, a Quarter, and other Houſes convenient for Cropping. A good Right will be warranted, and the Terms made known on the Day of Sale. Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the Land by applying to the Subſcriber, near *Aylett's* Warehouſe. REUBEN TURNER.

*To be* SOLD *by Auction, at* Prince George *Courthouſe, on* Tueſday *the* 14*th of* SEPTEMBER, *being Court Day,*

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND on *Iſarwel* Swamp, in the ſaid County, being the unimproved Moiety of the Tract on which Mr. *John Thompſon*, Junior, now lives, containing about 702 Acres, and will be ſold altogether, or divided, as may ſuit the Purchaſers: alſo a ſmall Piece joining the former, containing 60 Acres. Credit will be allowed till the 1ſt of *January* 1775, on giving Bond, with approved Security. Theſe Lands were formerly in Diſpute between Captain *John Thompſon* and his Son *John*; but as they have both joined in a Conveyance to me, the Title is now indiſputable. Any Perſon deſirous to purchaſe may ſee the Land by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Harriſon* of *Suſſex*, near the Premiſes. (8) W. GOOSLEY.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, two Negro Men, namely: JACK, a well ſet, full faced, Country born Fellow, about thirty five Years of Age, five Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, was lately ſeen lurking about Mr. *Sterling Thornton's* at *Warina*, where he has a Wife, and has been abſent from my Service ſince *February* laſt. JOE, born in the *Spaniſh Weſt Indies*, ſpeaks *Engliſh* very indiſtinctly, is remarkably ſtout and well made, about the Age of *Jack*, five Feet nine or ten Inches high, and has been abſent about a Fortnight. They are both Watermen, and carried with them the Clothes uſually wore by ſuch Negroes. *Jack* has for ſome Time gone as Skipper of one of my Flats, and *Joe* is well known on *James* River. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Slaves, and conveys them to me in *Peterſburg*, or ſecures them in Jail, and adviſes me thereof, ſhall be well rewarded for any Trouble and Expenſe they may be at. EDWARD BRISBANE.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Hanover*, an indented Servant Man named JOHN COWGILL, about twenty five Years of Age, five Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, a thick well ſet Man, with ſhort light coloured Hair, and had on an Oſnabrug Shirt and Trouſers, a Pair of Shoes, and a Hat. As he has been uſed to the Sea, I imagine he may make down the Country: All Maſters of Veſſels are therefore cautioned from harbouring or carrying him out of the Colony. Whoever brings him to me in *Hanover*, or to Mr. *John Brooke* in *Richmond*, ſhall have THIRTY SHILLINGS Reward, and be paid all reaſonable Charges. JOHN HARRIS.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Cheſterfield*, near *Osborne's* Warehouſe, on *Wedneſday* Night the 7th Inſtant (*July*) a Negro Fellow named STEPNEY, near thirty Years old, about five Feet ten or eleven Inches high, very black, and ſpare made; he plays a little on the Fiddle, is a Shoemaker by Trade, and had the Misfortune, ſome Years ago, to have one of his great Toes cut off, which I believe to be that of the right Foot. I imagine he will make for *North Carolina*, and endeavour to paſs for a Freeman, as he took his Shoemaker's Tools with him. Whoever brings or contrives him to me ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS if taken in the Colony, and FIVE POUNDS if out thereof. (2‖) JOSEPH BASS.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber's Plantation in *Prince George*, about the 20th of *June*, a brown bay HORSE about four Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, appears to be old, but is not more than eight or nine Years; he was poor when taken, trots remarkably high, is much rubbed about the Shoulders and Sides by working in the Plough and Cart, and branded on the near Buttock E B I imagine he may have made out either to my Plantation on *Roanoke* (where he belongs) or to Captain *Edward Booker's*, where he was bred. Whoever brings him to me, to Mr. *Thomas Collins*, Overſeer at *Roanoke*, or to *John Parkinſon*, Overſeer at *Amelia* old Courthouſe, ſhall have TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward.

(1‖) NATHANIEL HARRISON.

WESTMORELAND, *June* 22, 1773.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, laſt *Sunday* Night, two WHITE SERVANT MEN, namely: *WILLIAM WALKER*, alias *SMITH*, who came in the SCARSDALE, Captain REED, in 1771, by Trade a Gardener, about five Feet nine or ten Inches high, ſlim made, brown Complexion, a thin Face, coarſe Voice, blue Eyes, black Hair, a remarkable Swing in his Walk, has a Cough, and is fond of Drink. This is the third Time of his running away; he has got Oſnabrug and Check Shirts, Kerſey and Cotton Jackets and Breeches, and Sailors Clothes. *THOMAS PUTTERILL*, a *Lincolnſhire* Man, and an indented Servant, who came in the LIBERTY, Captain RAYSON, this preſent Year; he is by Trade a Butcher, and can do many other Things, ſuch as Gardening and Farming, is a ſhort well made Fellow, of a fair Complexion, with Hazle Eyes, his Hair is brown, and curls in his Neck, he ſpeaks rather quick, can read, write, and keep Accounts, and generally wears white Feathers in his Hat. He had on a brown Cloth Coat, a Second Mourning Jacket, a Pair of black Breeches, gray Worſted Stockings, and took with him four Check, white, and Oſnabrug Shirts, three Pair of Shoes, a Butcher's Steel and Knife, ſeveral Dollars and other Money, and a Parcel of Rings and Sleeve Buttons for Sale. Whoever apprehends the above mentioned Servants, and delivers them to me at *Lee Hall*, or ſecures them in Jail, ſo that I get them again, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward for each. As it is ſuppoſed they will both endeavour to paſs for Seamen, all Maſters of Veſſels are forewarned from harbouring or carrying them out of the Colony.

RICHARD LEE.

## FIFTEEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from NEABSCO Furnace, two Convicts, and an indented Servant, belonging to the Honourable *John Taylor*, Eſquire, *viz.* JOSEPH LOVEDAY, from the Weſt of *England*, about twenty three Years of Age, five Feet ſeven Inches high, of a ruddy Complexion, with ſandy coloured Hair, a red Beard, a pretty ſmooth Face, very ſqueaking Voice, a large Scar on his Throat, and his Knee has been diſjointed when he was a Boy, which makes him trail his Leg when he walks. He went off ſome Time laſt Fall, and was ſeen, I am lately told, about Mr. *Zane's* Iron Works, in *Frederick* County; ſo that it is preſumed he is ſtill in that or ſome of the back Counties, and may be employed in the Farming or Team-driving Buſineſs, which he profeſſed, but is very ignorant of both. He carried with him a blue Fearnought and a white Cotton Jacket, long Trouſers died brown with Tan Bark, and in other Reſpects was clothed as Servants commonly are. The other Convict is named TYNIE ROACH, a Lad about twenty Years of Age, five Feet ſeven or eight Inches high, and ran away, laſt Month, from a Sloop of Colonel *Taylor's*, then in *Rappahannock*; he is fair, though of a ruddy Complexion, ſomewhat pitted with the Smallpox, has a ſmooth inſinuating Tongue, light coloured Hair, and has been a Sailor ever ſince he came in the Country, which is about four Years ago. He had on, and took with him, a new blue Fearnought Jacket with Horn Buttons, a blue double breaſted Jacket with large Metal Buttons, a red Silk Handkerchief, a good many Oſnabrug Shirts which he ſtole from the Sloop's Crew, beſides a white one he ſtole from the Maſter, a Pair of Leather Breeches, a new Felt Hat bound round with red Ferret, and a Band of the ſame. The indented Servant is named JAMES M'LANE, a *Scotchman*, of the moſt unparalleled Ingratitude, and ran away, laſt Winter, from a Schooner in *Potowomack* River, which I imprudently had made him Skipper of. He is a ſhort well made Man, of a brown Complexion, with black Hair tied behind, and had a Variety of Clothes of his own which he carried with him, after ſelling his Bed Clothes, and thoſe allowed him by his Maſter. He talks very much of his Feats in the laſt War, and of having been in moſt Parts of the World. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants, or either of them, ſo that they may be had again, ſhall have the above Reward for each, and be paid all reaſonable Charges THOMAS LAWSON.

*N. B.* It is imagined that each of the above Servants have got forged Paſſes and Diſcharges with them. All Perſons are forewarned from harbouring or concealing them, and Maſters of Veſſels from carrying them out of the Country, at their Peril. (6)

WARWICK, *June* 7, 1773.

I THINK it neceſſary to inform the Publick that the 7000 Acres of Land, lying in *Bedford* County, with the Improvements thereon, conſiſting of a Forge and Saw Mill, &c. which were lately advertiſed by *Robert Harper* and *Thomas James* for Sale, are made over, by a Deed of Truſt, to *James* and *Robert Donald* and Company, as Security for a Debt due them for Dealings at their *Rocky Ridge* and *Bedford* Stores. (tf) PATRICK HUNTER.

## POETS CORNER.

### *CAMPANA FUNEBRIS.*

DEAR Myra, liſt! yon ſolemn Bell
Tells us Suſannah is no more!
So we, ere long, muſt bid farewell;
She's gone, and juſt but gone before.

For ſhould we live the Term of Years
Which David does allot to Man,
Yet ſtill this Life, this Vale of Tears,
Is but a Dream, a Blaſt, a Span.

O may it ever be our Care
The Paths of Virtue to purſue;
Each Moment for our End prepare,
And, like Suſannah, ſmile adieu.

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*Juſt* IMPORTED *from* LONDON, *in the* George, *Captain* Coates, *by* JAMES GEDDY, *and to be ſold reaſonably, at his Shop, near the Church, in* Williamſburg, *a neat Aſſortment of*

# PLATE and JEWELLERY,

conſiſting of pierced and plain Salts; Table and Tea Spoons; Tureen Punch and Pap Ladles; Silver, plated, and Pinchbeck Buckles; Paſte Shoe, Knee, and Neck Ditto; Paſte Combs and Pins; Brooches of Gold and Silver; Mocho and Cryſtal Buttons in Ditto; Triangle and other Seals in Ditto; Gold Lockets; Chain, Loop, and Stud plated Spurs; Thimbles; Ladies and Gentlemens Chains; Corals; Paſte and Cryſtal Earrings; Finger Ditto; Wedding Ditto; Gold Stock Buckles; Paſte Hoops; plain Tortoiſeſhell and Horn Poll Combs; Morocco Pocket Books, and a Variety of Materials in the Watchmaker's, Jeweller's, and Goldſmith's Buſineſs.——The higheſt Price will be given for old Gold and Silver in Exchange for new Work.

*N. B.* I would be glad to take an Apprentice, a Lad of good Parts, not more than fourteen Years old, whoſe Parents or Guardians will find him Clothes. Such a one ſhall be taught the Buſineſs I now follow, in its different Branches.

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A RICH
*ARMOISIN* SILK
# GOWN,
# CASSOCK, *and* SASH,
IS FOR SALE
*At the Printing Office, at* 50 *per Cent. on the* STERLING COST.

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## TO BE SOLD,

TWO Thouſand five Hundred and twenty Acres of LAND in *Cumberland*, commonly known by the Name of SAINT JAMES'S; one Thouſand four Hundred and twenty Acres in the Counties of *Goochland* and *Cumberland*, on both Sides of *James* River, oppoſite to *Elk* Iſland; and one Thouſand four Hundred and eighty Acres on *Herring* Creek, in *Charles City* County. The above Tracts of Land were of the Eſtate of the late *John Wayles*, deceaſed, deviſed to the Subſcribers, and are now offered for Sale. Perſons diſpoſed to purchaſe may be informed of the Terms, on Application to any one of the Subſcribers; and the Times of Payment will be made eaſy, on giving Bond and Security to

THOMAS JEFFERSON.
(tf) FRANCIS EPPES.
HENRY SKIPWITH.

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GIVEN to ſome Craft, by Miſtake, a PORTMANTEAU TRUNK directed, on a Card, to Mr. *Gawin Hamilton*, Merchant in *Weſtſalk*. Whoever brings it to me, on Board the Ship *Virginia*, in *York* River, or to Mr. *Richard Brown* in *York* Town, ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward.

(2‖) HOWARD ESTEN.

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RICHMOND, *July* 3, 1773.

AS the Partnerſhip of *Hogg* and *Rowland* is expired, I earneſtly requeſt the Favour of all thoſe indebted to the Firm to ſettle their Accounts immediately with me, either by Payment or Bond. I ſhall attend *Hanover* and *Goochland* Courts, and will be conſtantly at home the reſt of my Time, for that Purpoſe. I give this timely Notice, that I may ſettle the Affairs of the Partnerſhip, and pay the Debts due therefrom, by the 1ſt of *October* next, at which Time I intend for *Britain*. All thoſe who have open Accounts on the Books the 1ſt of *September* may be aſſured they will be put into an Attorney's Hands, without further Notice, or Diſtinction of Perſons.

ZACHARIAH ROWLAND.

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*To be* SOLD, RENTED, *or* LEASED,

SEVERAL Tracts or Parcels of valuable LAND, in *Culpeper*, very cheap. For Terms apply to the Subſcriber, near the Courthouſe, in the ſaid County. NATHANIEL PENDLETON.

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*To be* SOLD, *at the late Dwellinghouſe of Doctor* William Torborn, *deceaſed, in* Charles City, *on* Thurſday *the* 26*th of* Auguſt,

ALL the perſonal Eſtate of the ſaid *Torborn*, conſiſting of HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS, and SHEEP, all Kinds of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, a Quantity of Books on Phyſick, and Surgeons Inſtruments. Six Months Credit will be allowed, on giving Bond and Security to (2‖) PETER DUN, Executor.

*N. B.* All Perſons indebted are deſired to make ſpeedy Payment, and thoſe who have Demands againſt the Eſtate are requeſted to make them known.

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*To be* SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Saturday *the* 24*th Inſtant* (July)

THE DWELLINGHOUSE, and ſeveral LOTS, belonging to Mr. *Joſeph Thropp*, in the Town of *Newcaſtle*, made over in Truſt to Mr. *John Smith*, deceaſed; alſo all his HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, together with a RIDING CHAIR, a likely NEGRO Man Servant, two HORSES, and ſundry other Things. Credit will be allowed for all Sums above twenty five Shillings till the 1ſt of *April* next, on giving Bond and Security, to carry Intereſt from the Date if not punctually paid. The above mentioned Eſtate will certainly be ſold that Day, and the Sale begin at ten o'Clock. (2) WILLIAM ANDERSON.

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## DANIEL GRANT,

Who lately kept TAVERN at the Sign of the BUCK, near PHILADELPHIA,

BEGS Leave to inform the Publick that he hath opened an INN and TAVERN, at the Sign of the Fountain, in that large and commodious Houſe lately built by Mr. GOUGH, in MARKET Street, *BALTIMORE* Town, MARYLAND. He hath provided every Thing for the Accommodation of Gentlemen, their Servants, and Horſes, in the beſt Manner; and thoſe who chooſe to favour him with their Cuſtom may be aſſured of his beſt Endeavours to merit their Approbation. He takes this Opportunity of returning his moſt grateful Thanks to the Gentlemen who did him the Honour to frequent his former Houſe; and as it ſhall ever be his Study to pleaſe, he hopes for a Continuance of their Favours.

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## TEN POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from *Providence* Forge, in *New Kent*, on the 7th Inſtant (*July*) two Negro Men, namely: COOPER, about thirty five Years of Age, about five Feet ten Inches high, ſtoops a little when he walks, ſhows his Teeth much when he talks, is a ſlim made Fellow, wears a Truſs, and is clothed in an Oſnabrug Shirt, and Trouſers of Hempen Rolls. The other is named BEN, about five Feet eight Inches high, about the ſame Age of the other, well made, of a grave Countenance, and clothed as the other. They both had Shoes, one Pair of which has the Soals thick ſet with Hobnails. They formerly belonged to Colonel *Benjamin Grymes* of *Frederickſburg*, where it is expected they are gone. Whoever delivers them to Mr. *William Douglas*, at the ſaid Works, ſhall have THREE POUNDS Reward for each, and FIVE POUNDS for either if taken at a greater Diſtance than twenty Miles, with a reaſonable Allowance for conveying them to the Forge.

We alſo offer a Reward of THIRTY SHILLINGS each for apprehending and conveying to the ſaid Forge two other Runaway Negroes, namely: GUY, about fifty Years of Age, about five Feet ten Inches high, had on a blue Jacket, and Oſnabrug Shirt and Trouſers of Hempen Rolls. He formerly belonged to Captain *Thomas Dixon*, near *Hampton*, and is ſuppoſed to be lurking about *Williamſburg*, or gone down to his former Maſter's Neighbourhood. The other, named JOE, is about thirty five Years of Age, five Feet ten Inches high, well made, and belongs to Mr. *Julius Allen* of *James City*, in whoſe Neighbourhood it is expected he is lurking. (tf) JORDANE & HOLT.

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SEVENTY Thouſand Weight of TRANSFER TOBACCO to be SOLD, for ready Money, at *Southampton* Courthouſe, on *Thurſday* the 12th of *Auguſt*, being Court Day, by the Churchwardens and Sheriff. (‖)

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*For* SALE, *in the Town of* Newcaſtle,

THREE LOTS on the main Street, whereon is a large and commodious Dwellinghouſe, Kitchen, Dairy, and Smokehouſe, a Garden newly paled in, and every other Convenience for a Family. The Whole is in very good Order, and will be ſold at the *October* HANOVER Court. In the mean Time, we would treat privately with any Perſon that wants to purchaſe.

SAMUEL PEARSON.
WILLIAM JOHNSON.
CHARLES TINSLEY.

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RUN away from the Subſcriber, on the 1ſt of *April* laſt, a Mulatto Slave named DAVID, about twenty two Years of Age, five Feet eight or nine Inches high, a cunning artful Fellow, with a ſly Look, ſlim made, a little knock-kneed, has ſmall Legs, ſays he is of the *Indian* Breed, and went down to the General Court, as I imagined, to ſue for his Freedom, but has never returned. Whoever brings him to me in *Dinwiddie*, about twenty Miles from *Peterſburg*, ſhall have THREE POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS Reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS if ſecured in Jail, and Notice given me thereof.

WILLIAM CUSZENS.

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STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subſcriber, at *Cabin Point*, a DARK BAY HORSE about four Feet five or ſix Inches high, with a Star in his Forehead, a hanging Mane and long Bob Tail, is a little Cat-hamm'd, and I believe has a Brand, but it cannot be deſcribed. He was raiſed by *James Wortham*, deceaſed, in *Brunſwick*, near *Eaton*'s Ferry. Whoever brings him to me ſhall have FORTY SHILLINGS Reward. (tf) ARCHIBALD DUNLOP.

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NORFOLK, *July* 4, 1773.

THE Subſcribers intending to ſend a VESSEL to *Madeira*, will be much obliged to any Gentlemen for their Orders for Wine.

MATTHEW PHRIPP.
THOMAS NEWTON.

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## TO BE SOLD,

AT AUGUST *SUSSEX* COURT NEXT,
ABOUT FIFTY THOUSAND WEIGHT OF
# TRANSFER TOBACCO,
FOR READY MONEY,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF *SUSSEX* COUNTY,
AND *ALBEMARLE* PARISH.

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WHEREAS many of the Gentlemen who purchaſed Negroes of the Subſcribers laſt Summer have hitherto made but very partial Payments, this is therefore to inform all thoſe who are ſtill indebted to us, that, unleſs they are punctual in diſcharging their Bonds and Notes at the enſuing Meeting of the Merchants, in *Williamſburg*, the ſame will be put in Suit immediately after, without any farther Notice, or Reſpect of Perſons.

(5) JOHN LAWRENCE, WILLIAM CALL, & Co.

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WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 8, 1773.

BRICKLAYERS or PLAISTERERS
May have good Encouragement,
For the remaining Part of the Seaſon, by applying to
SAMUEL SPURR.

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## TO BE SOLD,

*And may be entered on immediately,*

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND in *Brunſwick*, containing about 1000 Acres, of which about 100 Acres are cleared. On the Plantation is an exceeding good Dwellinghouſe, underpinned with Brick, with three Brick Chimnies, a Kitchen with a Brick Chimney, and all other Outhouſes neceſſary for a Family and Cropping, all new built; alſo a very fine Apple and Peach Orchard. The Land lies within twelve Miles of *Hicks*'s Ford, and joins the Road to *Eaton*'s Ferry. A good Title will be made the Purchaſer, and the Terms may be known by applying to the Subſcriber, at *Cabin Point*. (tf) ADAM FLEMING.

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STOLEN from the Subſcriber, on *Saturday* the 1ſt of *May* laſt, out of Mr. *John Thweatt*'s Paſture, in *Prince George*, a dark bay HORSE about four Feet ſeven Inches high, ten Years old this Spring, has a thick Mane and Tail, paces, trots, and gallops, and branded on the near Buttock with a Heart, and a long Stroke near it which happened by a Scald, and has ſome white Hairs in it. Whoever delivers him to Mr. *William Parſons* in *Prince George*, or to me in *Norfolk*, ſhall be well rewarded. JAMES NICHOLAS PARSONS.

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WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 8, 1773.

COMMITTED to the publick Jail, from *Prince George*, a Negro Fellow named TOM, who either knows not or will not tell to whom he belongs. As there is Reaſon to believe he has not the Clothes on in which he made his Elopement, a Deſcription of them is unneceſſary. He is about five Feet eight Inches high, appears to be about twenty five Years of Age, of a pretty dark Complexion, with a Scar deeply impreſſed in his Forehead reſembling a Hook, and, being a new Negro, cannot ſpeak to be underſtood. The Owner is deſired to pay Charges, and take him away. (12) PETER PELHAM.

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COMMITTED to *Iſle of Wight* Jail, a Negro Boy who calls himſelf BILLY WICKETT, and ſays he belongs to *David Copeland of Cumberland*. The Owner is deſired to prove his Property, and pay Charges to JOHN TAYLOR, Jailer.

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TAKEN up, in *Prince Edward*, a bay MARE about four or five Years old, four Feet ſix or ſeven Inches high, with a ſmall Star in her Forehead, and branded on the near Buttock O. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſix Pounds. (‖) JAMES SCOTT.

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TAKEN up, in *Auguſta*, a ſmall bay roan MARE and COLT; the Mare is about five or ſix Years old, a natural Pacer, blind of the right Eye, and branded on the left Shoulder TB; the Colt is about nine Months old. Poſted, and appraiſed to ſix Pounds ten Shillings.

(‖) GARRETT GREEN.

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TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a dark bay MARE about ſix or ſeven Years old, four Feet four or five Inches high, but no Brand perceivable; alſo a bay COLT about two Years old, with a Star in his Forehead, and a Snip on his Noſe, neither dockt nor branded. Poſted, and appraiſed, the Mare to three Pounds, and the Colt to five Pounds.

(‖) JOHN BICKERS.

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TAKEN up, in *Henrico*, a large black and white STEER, marked with a Crop and Underkeel in the right Ear, and branded on the left Horn I. Poſted, and appraiſed to fifty five Shillings.

(‖) WILLIAM PERKINS.

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*To be* SOLD *to the higheſt Bidder, on* Thurſday *the* 26*th of* Auguſt, *if fair, otherwiſe next fair Day,*

A VERY valuable Tract of LAND on *James* River, in *Amherſt* County, a few Miles below Doctor *William Cabell*'s, containing about ſix Hundred Acres of high and low Grounds, running above a Mile on the River. It is about Half the Tract on which *John Howard* formerly lived, including the Dwellinghouſe, &c. and a beautiful Situation to live on, with cleared low Grounds ſufficient for a good Plantation, a remarkable natural Fiſh Pond, and a Fiſhery for white Shads. The Place is ſuitable for Wheat, as well as for Tobacco or Hemp. At the ſame Time will be ſold, if a ſuitable Price ſhould be offered, an Iſland adjacent, and the remaining Part of the afore mentioned Tract of Land, either ſeparate or altogether. Part of the Purchaſe Money will be wanted at the Day of Sale, on the Premiſes, or in *October* next at fartheſt, and the Remainder will be made eaſy to the Buyer, by ſundry Payments, as ſhall be then agreed on.

(8) THOMAS PROSSER, NEIL CAMPBELL, WILLIAM PRESTON, } Truſtees.

*N. B.* An undoubted Title, in Fee Simple, will be made by the Truſtees, and, if required, I alſo myſelf will join in the Conveyance.

JOHN HOWARD.

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HANOVER, *June* 17, 1773.

THE Subſcriber intends to leave the Colony very ſoon, and deſires that all Perſons who have Demands againſt him will apply for Payment before the 1ſt of *Auguſt* next. The Concerns, in this Colony, of Meſſ. *Farell* and *Jones* of *Briſtol*, Merchants, will be left under the Direction of Mr. *John Winſton*, Merchant in *Hanover*; to whom all Perſons indebted to the ſaid Gentlemen, and who have declined their Correſpondence with them, are deſired to pay their reſpective Balances. It is hoped no one will compel him to the Neceſſity of purſuing diſagreeable Methods to enforce Payment, after the great Indulgence that has been already given.

(6) THOMAS EVANS.

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## TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing 1800 Acres, lying on *Swift* Creek, in *Cheſterfield* County, very convenient to Trade, not exceeding five Miles from *Peterſburg* or *Offerne*'s Warehouſes, and with a very little Expenſe a good Mill may be erected on it. I will ſell it altogether, or in Parcels, as may beſt ſuit the Purchaſers. The Terms may be known by applying to me, in *Cheſterfield*.

(6) JOHN RANDOLPH.

*N. B.* Any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe may ſee the Land by applying to me, or to my Brother, *P. Randolph*, in the ſaid County.

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*For* SALE, *or to be* LEASED *for a* TERM *of* YEARS,

A LOT in the Town of *Newcaſtle*, conveniently ſituated on the main Street, whereon is a large commodious Storehouſe thirty ſix Feet by twenty ſix, a Granary fifty Feet by thirty two, a Stable, Chair Houſe, &c. and the whole in very good Order. For Terms inquire of

(tf) SAMUEL PEARSON.

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## FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, in *Charles City*, laſt *March* was a Twelvemonth, a very light Mulatto Fellow named JESSE, about eighteen Years of Age, five Feet eight or nine Inches high, his Hair is long, and uſually tied, has loſt ſome of his fore Teeth, and I expect he will endeavour to paſs for a Freeman. Whoever brings him to me, or ſecures him ſo that I may get him, ſhall have the above Reward.

(6‖) CHARLES CHRISTIAN.

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YORK Town, *June* 9, 1773.

THE Subſcribers being very ſolicitous to comply with the Will of their Teſtator, the late Honourable *William Nelſon*, deſire that all Perſons who were indebted to him will endeavour to make as ſpeedy Payments as poſſible. Thoſe who have Accounts open on his Books, and who cannot immediately diſcharge the Balances, are deſired to give their Bonds. This Requeſt is the more neceſſary, as moſt of the Legacies bequeathed by the Teſtator are to be paid in Sterling Money, and he has directed that his younger Sons Fortunes ſhall be placed out at Intereſt upon undoubted Securities, ſo ſoon as it can be done. Thoſe who have any Demands are deſired to make them immediately known.

THOMAS NELSON.
THOMAS NELSON, Junior.
(tf) HUGH NELSON.
RO. C. NICHOLAS.

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SUFFOLK, *May* 26, 1773.

WHEREAS, by the Death of Mr. *Joſiah Granbery*, the Partnerſhip of *Gibſon, Granbery*, and Company, is diſſolved, it is therefore requeſted that all Perſons indebted to that Concern do ſettle their Accounts, without Loſs of Time, either by paying them or giving Bonds for their reſpective Balances, in Order that the Books may be cloſed. The Buſineſs is now continued under the Firm of *James Gibſon* and Company, and Orders complied with in the ſame Manner as heretofore.

All Perſons who have any Demands againſt the ſaid Concern, or the Eſtate of *Joſiah Granbery*, deceaſed, are deſired to give in their Claims, that they may receive Payment. (6)

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## TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT fourteen Thouſand Acres of exceeding good LAND in the County of *Pittſylvania*. For Terms apply to Mr. *Hugh Roſe* of *Amherſt*, who will treat with any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, and be empowered to make a legal Title.

CAROLINE, *May* 7, 1773. (tf) THOMAS LOMAX.

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## TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, containing about ſixteen Hundred Acres, more or leſs, lying on the River *Shenando*, in *Berkley* County (formerly *Frederick*) which is one of the moſt flouriſhing Counties in *Virginia*. The Land is exceeding good, well timbered, and adapted to the raiſing of all Kinds of Grain, as well as Tobacco, and has the Advantage of a very fine Stream of Water, on which is a Blomery with two Fires, a good Stone Merchant Mill with two Pair of Stones, a Saw Mill, a Diſtillery conveniently ſituated, a Smith's Shop, a Cooper's Shop, and many other Outhouſes. There are about a Hundred and fifty Acres of Land cleared, and about fifty Acres of Meadow may be made with a very ſmall Expenſe, one Half of which may be watered any Day in the Year. A Stock of Cattle, Horſes, and Hogs, ſome Houſehold Furniture, and all Kinds of Utenſils proper for carrying on the above different Branches of Buſineſs, will be ſold with or without the Land. For farther Particulars inquire of Mr. *William Little*, on the Premiſes. Credit will be allowed for Part of the Purchaſe Money, the Purchaſer giving Bond, with Security if required. For Terms apply to the Honourable *George William Fairfax*, Eſquire, *Carlyle* and *Dalton* in *Alexandria*, or *Preſton Bowdoin* in *Norfolk*. (Tf)

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ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after.——*,* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.